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BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

BY T. J. CHAMBERS.

A glorious landscape stretches far around;
The time is autumn, and the trees are red;
Fruitless are blossoms, tho' upon the ground
The flowers are dead!

The western breeze is like a breath of balm;
It fans my cheek, delicious, soft and warm;
And far away the mountain rears its calm
Majestic form.

The sky is azure, with a tinge of red;
The sea is purple, with a tinge of night;
The pines are music, tho' the birds have fled—
The hills are light.

I see strange castles o'er the setting sun,
Great heaps of splendor piled below, above,
Around whose edges amber sunbeams run
Like streams of love.

The walls are gilded o'er with brightest gold,
The domes are drowned in pink and crimson dyes,
While scarlet banners, over all unrolled,
Delight my eyes.

These are my castles. Can I enter in?
The halls are dark, the door are closed to me.
The soul may long and long, and chafe, and pine,
Yet is not free.

But could I leave this warring world behind,
And soar to where the setting sun hath kissed
Those swaying, gorgeous clouds, what would I find?
A mass of mist,

Rich gilded over by the god of light,
To see strange forms of glory, and we say,
Castles are filled with angels, heavenly bright;
Who shine for aye.

Thus we build our castles in the air;
We rear them high, and gild them o'er with thought;
Soon, alas! we find, in our despair,
That they are naught.

Fairy-forms, to please the happy eye,
Or dreams of childhood, strangely sweet and fair,
But when the storms of life o'erspread the sky,
They are not there.

Miscellaneous.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

WHEN THE WAR ENDS.

That peace between the Federal government and the Confederate States will come sometime is certain, that it will come soon appears now highly probable, and the effect which such an event will have upon the business of the country cannot but be a matter of deep interest to all.

In the examination of the subject we must take certain things as granted, for in no other way can we make any calculations whatever. We will first assume that the terms of peace include the perfect restoration of the Union, and, secondly, that the last discordant element has been removed, so that there is no antagonism between different sections of the country growing out of antagonistic institutions—that there is, in fact, that harmony of ideas and interest, which alone can give confidence and insure tranquility.

These two conditions being established, the country will have peace, national credit, and universal credit will be restored. As soon as this state of things has arrived, as soon as it is certain that the conflict is ended, the whole industry of the nation will experience a severe shock. That is inevitable. The war paralyzed industry for a while all was stagnation. Peace will produce a similar effect, because the industry of the country will be changed from a state of war to a state of peace. Those who have been engaged in manufacturing the implements of war and the instruments of human destruction must change their occupation. Thousands and hundreds of thousands must be transferred from one branch of industry to another. Half a million of men now in arms must return to their homes and find employment in peaceful pursuits. All this can not take place without temporary derangement and consequent paralysis.

The greatest shock will be felt in prices. Everybody knows that prices are at least double their usual rates, and must, to a certainty, come down to the natural standard, that the country, sooner or later, will be reduced to a specie basis. A great panic, of course, will take place on the announcement of peace. Every man having property of any kind which he desires to sell, will wish to be rid of it as soon as possible. And what is worse nobody will be afraid to purchase, because they are sure that prices must go down and down, until they reach the lowest possible point. But the general consumption of the country must go on. Why should it not? Men and Women will continue to eat, drink and wear; and, what must be borne in mind, they have plenty of money or rather of currency, to buy with. What use can they make of blacks and National and State bank notes, of which we have so many hundred millions, but for purchases? And why should not the people purchase freely? They will do so, and of course the trade must and will go on.

The first news of peace will doubtless cause a great decline of prices; most persons will be ready to sell on almost any terms and at any sacrifice; those who have the courage to make purchases under such circumstances will do so to great advantage, because prices cannot at once permanently decline. After the first shock there will be a reaction, and prices will advance again.

Three causes have co-operated in raising prices; the increasing volume of currency, the depreciation of the national credit, and the movements of speculators. All these causes may cease with the return of peace if our finances are managed on sound principles; the currency will be reduced, the national credit will be restored and the speculators' occupation will be gone. But since this change cannot be instantaneous, so far as a redundant currency is concerned, the reaction we have spoken of will take place.

Prices are governed by the existing quantity of currency, and, as that cannot be at once greatly contracted, prices cannot immediately return to their natural point. To most persons prices seem to be merely accidental. That they are actually governed by laws as determinate as those of gravitation few understand. Hence there will be a great panic, and many will sell off their stocks, as some did under the senseless panic of September last, at much less than they are worth, and be quite glad to purchase at advanced rates.

If it were universally known that the prices in general can fall only as the currency is curtailed, all would be well. Prices would go down gradually as the currency was called in, until the specie value was reached, and then trade would move on in its accustomed channels. But it will not be so.—Changes will be fitful and violent, because so many persons will be unreasonably alarmed.

But we have already said that after this panic there will be a reaction.—To what point the returning tide will carry prices it is of course impossible to say. Many, not without reason, claim that the effects of the inflation will then be more decided than ever before. They reach this conclusion in the following manner: The amount of currency afloat is about one thousand millions. Much of this, say they, is now necessarily used in the vast transactions of government, and will be so long as its present rate of expenditure is continued. Peace, however, will work a great change; the currency thus employed will be thrown out of use, and when its occupation is gone it will simply drag the market, and force up the value of all commodities. This conclusion is undoubtedly correct unless there are counteracting circumstances. Will there not be another field for this currency in such a contingency? Will not the States now in rebellion absorb as much as will thus be thrown out of use? We do not undertake to answer these questions or to decide what will be the point prices will reach after peace.—That they will fall greatly on the first announcement, and will again rise to about their present level, must be evident to any one acquainted with the laws regulating currency.

What, under such circumstances, should the merchant do who has a large stock on hand and a good list of customers whose patronage he desires to retain? We reply, let him not be unduly frightened. Let the first shock be met with firmness. Those who are greatly scared will doubtless take the first sales by making a great reduction, and will find they were mistaken in so doing, because they will not be able to replace their stocks at the rates at which they have sold. The price of gold will doubtless recede very much on the news of peace, but will certainly advance again after the first impression has passed by, because it is measured by our paper currency of the country, and that is so greatly redundant that anything like a normal price for gold or any other commodity is impossible. There are two extremes, then, to be avoided in the emergency contemplated. One is holding on too closely; the other selling off at too great a reduction. Most persons will take the latter course and suffer unnecessary loss, while the more shrewd will make fortunes by purchasing merchandise thus needlessly sacrificed.

Prudent men will operate under such circumstances with great caution because they will have in view the fact that prices must continue to decline as the currency is withdrawn, until the bottom is reached. They will, therefore hold as small stocks as practicable; they will not cease their operations on account of prices, but carefully watch the volume of the currency and govern themselves accordingly.

When the war commenced, many very prudent persons stopped their purchases, and laid still waiting for "better times." Such have made nothing during the war, and will find themselves poorer at the end than at the beginning of the contest. Others went straight forward, buying and selling, and have secured fortunes within the last four years.

Business men who have a valuable trade, should hold on to it. That they will generally make great profits for a time to come is not likely, because we must eventually descend in prices to the normal standard, but in the meantime active men having a future before them would not be wise to relinquish their trade. Nothing is more certain than the wonderful career of prosperity that awaits us, if we only secure nationality and permanent peace; and those who are in position to take part in the business of the country will have the best opportunity ever yet known for wealth. Hence the importance of passing through the transition from war to peace, in such a manner as to be prepared for the tide of prosperity which awaits us as a people. Our manufacturers, especially, must start into new life and vigor with the termination of the war. The demand for cotton goods, in particular, will be unprecedented. The markets are comparatively bare; but, what is more strikingly true, the homes of the people are more destitute of cotton fabrics than ever before. Everything has been used up. All are waiting for peace, that they may supply themselves with these goods, of which they have been accustomed to keep a liberal stock on hand.

The demand for home fabrics will be immense; but for foreign merchandise it will be greatly circumscribed. This will arise from two causes, one is heavy duty, the other, the reduced ability of the common people to purchase. These are palpable facts, that must be taken into the account when considering the future and its promises. But still another inquiry arises. When and how shall we return to a sound currency?

That will depend entirely upon the wisdom and energy of our statsmen and public servants. It is for them alone to say how soon, and in what way. The matter is in their hands. From at least supposed necessity they violated the laws of value, by making that to be currency and legal tender which had no value only the promise of it. They introduced credit into the currency, and it is by their action alone that the false element can be eliminated, and the true standard can be restored. When the war has ceased, war expenditures will cease; but taxation will doubtless be continued, and the revenue made to exceed disbursements, and the Government will have the ability to take in the greenbacks and other currency. Besides this, as soon as the credit of the Government is secured, there will be a large, we should say, perhaps, immense demand for public stocks, and the floating national indebtedness can thus be rapidly funded.

By these means the volume of the currency can be reduced, provided the proper steps are taken, and banks are not allowed to increase their issues. Congress will have the power, and ought to have the disposition, to compel these banks to resume specie payments, and, if that be done, they must greatly contract their circulation.—Thus by a gradual process we shall return to the true standard without any violent convulsion.

There is one unprecedented fact connected with the war in which we are engaged; it is that individual indebtedness is being discharged to a wonderful extent, so that when the contest is ended the people will be freer from pecuniary obligations than ever before. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and quite in contrast with the condition of our country at the close of the revolutionary war, but the course pursued by this government has brought it about. Private has been exchanged for public indebtedness. The nation is involved to an enormous amount. Every State, every county, and every town has accumulated debt to an extent before unheard of.

This fact must greatly influence the future. Taxation will be heavy, continuous, and pressing. It will bear with great force on the masses of the people. Their consumption of wealth, and, of course, their trade, must be restricted. What a man pays in taxes he cannot expend for clothes. Every expenditure must be curtailed to meet the demands of the inevitable tax gatherer. The result will be, that ordinary consumption will be less, and extraordinary consumption more—Those who pay the taxes must buy less; those who receive the public dividends will be able to buy more; there will be less low priced, and more high priced goods sold, more luxuries, and fewer necessaries, proportionately, than before the war.

The crisis through which we are now passing is destined, whether fortunately or unfortunately, to assimilate the nation to European civilization. The great debt which we shall create will probably never be pain, or ever repudiated. The nations of Europe do not pay debts, they pay the interest. They cannot pay the principal because their current revenues are required to meet the interest, carry on government, and prepare for war in time of peace.

Such is our destiny, so far as all present appearances indicate the future. But with regard to the currency, that will depend entirely upon what the people have the intelligence to demand, for it is certain that Congress is always ready to do just what the people wish, except to reduce their own pay and privileges.

What, then, would the people have? Once they would have asked for all the paper money that the banks could put in circulation, but the war has wrought great changes in public opinion on two important subjects—slavery and mixed currency. The nature and influence of each are now understood as never before, and we think the great struggle will be equally fatal to both.

Nothing connected with the war is more remarkable than the general success of its industry in every department of trade and manufacture. Not that the country has been actually growing rich in the meantime, but that it has been able to sustain itself so prosperously under circumstances so adverse.

Should, then, the war be closed by a satisfactory peace, there will remain but one cause of anxiety to the business public, and that, we repeat, will be the currency, because on that prices and the security of trade will entirely depend. Shall the decline of prices, which we know must and ought to take place, be gradual and steady, or fitful and violent? That must depend wholly upon the action of the government, that again upon the clearly understood wishes of the people, and that upon their intelligent perception of their true interests.

Such is the position, wealth, resources, and credit of the nation, such the brilliant prospects of the future, that nothing can prevent a realization of our brightest anticipations but stupid legislation and ignorant financiering.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday evening, 14th inst., Mr. Albert N. Gilbert delivered the following pertinent address:

We owe a debt to the leaders of the rebellion. What? Thoroughly read in history, understanding the principles of political economy, familiar with the springs of national action, they inaugurated this rebellion. They were not misled. They knew all the consequences of the venture they made. They knew that if the North were loyal and brave, they must wade through seas of blood, yet, they cast the die and assumed the risk. They had no great moral end in view, no lofty political principle to vindicate, no worthy object to achieve. But two things were to be accomplished, personal aggrandizement and, as they hoped, the perpetuity of slavery. Yet they sounded the tocsin whose first peal made the whole world tremble. By fraud and force combined, by falsehood most foul, and intimidation of every degree, they misled the masses, and organized their forces. They towered in the very sublimity of all conceivable crime; fal-chood, robbery, assassination, starvation, murder, only to prosper. Sacrifice of honor and pledged word, all these were but departments of the one great crime that comprehended all, the most stupendous treason the world has ever seen. A million of men lie cold in death, the result of their experiment. Thousands of our homesteads have been destroyed, the air is black with the sombre drapery of those who mourn, the glare of burning cities has lit the heavens, and the earth has become crimson with blood, that these leaders might try their experiment.—The world has stood appalled at their fiendish cruelty. The men, the object, the means were all unholy; yes, satanic; and we are asked to take these men to our hearts; not only to forgive, but to conciliate, to love, to honor.

It is shameful. It is atrocious. I care not though a thousand Ward Beechers had said it, it is atrocious. It insults the memory of our dead heroes, and the faces of our living ones. It defies God and ridicules our national existence. It proclaims the satanic principle, the more heinous the crime the less guilt. If a man in your midst commits a burglary you imprison him, if he commits a murder you hang him. These have committed tens of thousands of both, and we are to forgive and embrace them. A while ago you hung Captain Gordon for engaging in the slave trade, and the men whose legitimate ultimate would have been its re-establishment, we are to embrace. You hung Captain Beall a few weeks since, and after him again, Kennedy, and the devils in human form who employed them you ask the nation to forgive and love. With the sunken cheeks and lack-lustre eyes of our poor starved soldiers now in our midst, with the sight of the skin of living men dried over the extremities of bones like dried meat, to blister our eyes, with funeral columns teeming with deaths from starvation, we are asked to clasp the hand of their savage destroyers in a fraternal pressure.

Never! Never! Never! I call not for vengeance, but for justice. No more severe than that which you administer in your courts every day, justice which proportions punishment to crime. I demand that the majesty of the Government shall be vindicated; that the sneer of Europeans at our rope of sand shall not be justified; that these men, oblivious of every moral restraint, shall not be turned loose in the South to poison its springs of life; to be returned again to our National councils to pollute the air of our capital. I demand that a premium shall not be put upon treason for all time to come. I demand that the excitable people of the South shall not be continually tempted by the fatal facility of crime and improbability of punishment, to renewed attempts upon the National existence. We owe to the leaders of the Rebellion inflexible justice. (Great applause.)

—Over 8,000 steam engines are employed in boring for and pumping oil in the State of Pennsylvania.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 10th.

History will close the remarkable campaign which has ended with the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as one of the most brilliant in the annals of modern warfare. In less than two weeks a formidable army, commanded by the ablest and bravest men of the South, has been beaten in a position fortified by months of labor, has been followed through a most difficult country, brought to bay, and captured with comparatively insignificant loss to the attacking forces, by a series of manœuvres singularly bold in conception, and executed with that dash and precision which alone can seal with the stamp of success the most profound of military combinations. Owing to the rapidity of movements and the extent of ground traversed more than an imperfect sketch of the operations of the army, since it left Petersburg, has been impossible. A more outline is all that can be given. To give a full resume of the short campaign:—The bisected rebel army fled up both banks of the Appomattox—Longstreet with portions, at least, of the corps of Hill and Anderson on the south bank, and Lee with the remainder, keeping the north side. Sheridan all the while was pounding away at the tail of General Longstreet's flying column, followed by Grant's whole army, moving swiftly upon the Cox road upon Burksville. Lee hurriedly crossing the Appomattox, joined the other fragment of his force, and made a last effort to escape by striking across the angle formed by the two railroads, whose junction would fall into our hands, by reason of our moving on the shortest line, in the hope of reaching the road to Lynchburg, in the direction of Farmville, leaving our army in his rear, and then striking southward to Danville. But the ubiquitous Sheridan was ever in his path, harrassing and retarding his march, until our whole infantry force enveloped him, and capitulation was inevitable.

The closing scene in the history of the world-celebrated army of Northern Virginia, was an occasion of absorbing interest. At the close of the conference on the afternoon of the ninth with Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee mounted his horse and rode slowly back. Gen. Meade, by a special arrangement, had suspended hostilities until 3, p. m.—The Second and Sixth Corps were ready, prompt at the hour, to open upon the enemy's columns, but were notified that it would be dispensed with.—They continued to move forward until nightfall, however, when the enemy was completely surrounded from flank and rear, and could not have broken faith, even had he premeditated it.

The reason of the suspension of the attack was known at once by the troops, and shouts and cheers resounded along the entire line, and the regimental and head quarter bands made the spring air resonant with triumphal airs.

Early in the afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the second corps' front, but upon inquiry it was ascertained to be a salute, this time not with shotted guns, in honor of our success. The position at this time was as follows: Sheridan, with the 5th and 24th corps lay directly in the enemy's front at Appomattox Court House, and the 2d corps directly in this rear, being five or six miles apart by a bee line, but three or four times that distance by the course around our rear.

General Grant solicited and obtained permission to send his dispatches to corps commanders by the shortest line, passing through the rebel encampments. The day had been pleasant, but at nightfall a slow drizzly rain set in and the morning was damp and foggy. The parties empowered to carry out the terms of surrender had been appointed during the night.

At ten o'clock a. m., Generals Grant and Lee held a conference on the brow of the hill, a short distance north of the Court House. Gen. Grant and his staff had been waiting but a moment, when General Lee, accompanied by an Orderly, cantered up and rode to the side of the Lieutenant General. General Grant's staff, Generals Ord, Griffin, Gibbon and Sheridan, with their respective staffs, were present, grouped in a semi-circle about the central figures. The country to the north was open and cultivated.

The Court House is situated on a ridge of small hills, running east and west, and Lee's army was on a parallel range, with a small ravine and stream between, nearly due north of our forces. At the head of his column were his trains and artillery, and his infantry and cavalry were in the rear, so that but a small portion of the rebel army could be seen from the Court House.

As Gen. Lee galloped up, Gen. Grant rode out two or three rods to meet him. Gen. Lee rode squarely up, saluted in military fashion, and wheeled to the side of Grant. They conversed earnestly for nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the stipulations of the surrender had reported for duty. In the course of the discussion, Gen. Lee expressed the opinion that if Gen Grant had accepted his proposition for an interview in person several weeks since, peace would probably have resulted. The greater part of the conversation which passed between two of the greatest military men in the world upon this occasion, was of course private and unheard by any but the speakers, but we gathered enough to know that Lee gives up the idea of Southern independence as hopeless, and considers that any further resistance on their part would be useless and a wanton effusion of blood. The rebel officers in conversation almost unanimously expressed the opinion that Johnston will also surrender the forces under his command when he hears of Lee's surrender.

A little before eleven the interview closed by Gen. Lee saluting and riding slowly down the slope, across the ravine and on into his camp, upon the little hill beyond. Gen. Grant then rode toward the Court House, followed by his staff and a large concourse of general officers.

In a short time, the officers designated by Gen. Lee to carry the stipulations into effect arrived, accompanied by a large number of distinguished rebel officers. The veranda and yard in front were soon filled with groups of Federal and rebel officers in conversation. Every regular of a few years' standing found old West Point acquaintances in the hostile ranks, and their greetings were both numerous and hearty. The most frequent question seemed to be with the officers in grey, "What is to be done with us?" They seemed to think that the President's proclamation shut them out from hopes of amnesty, and were pleased to hear the belief of our officers, that the offers of amnesty would be extended and made almost universal.

Among the rebel rank and file, the gratification at the conclusion of their dangers and the final termination of the war, which they expect to follow this surrender, is more freely expressed than among the officers. The captured army, from their joyous manner would by one who knew not the circumstances, have been deemed the conquerors.

On Sunday morning, Col. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the armies operating against Richmond, issued twenty thousand rations to the captured army.

The following is a partial list of the captures from the Confederate States Naval Brigade: Commodore J. R. Trucker, Commodore Thos. T. Hunter, Lieutenants H. H. Marmaduke, Joseph Gardner, A. M. Mason, R. Bowers, Cowan, Clay, Hoke and Brinton, together with thirteen other officers of inferior grades, captured at Harper's Farm, near Denton's Mill.

The rebel army which left Petersburg, and has since been dispersed or captured, was in organization and in numbers nearly as follows: Gordon's Corps twelve thousand; Evans' Division—Terry's, Walker's and Yor's Brigades. Walker's Division—Lewis', Johnson's and Lilley's Brigades.—Gardner's Division—Cox's, Cowan's, Cook's and Battle's Brigades.

Hill's Corps, eleven thousand: Heth's Division—M'Comb's, Davis' M'Rae's and Cook's Brigades. Wilcox's Division—Scaif's, Lane's, McGorman's and Thomas' Brigades, and Mahone's Division, which was nearly annihilated.

Longstreet's Corps, sixteen thousand six hundred: Field's Division—Bratton's, Browning's, Anderson's, Law's and Gregg's Brigades. Kershaw's Division—Humphrey's, Defoe's or Wolford's, and Bryan's Brigades. Pickett's Division—Terry's, Horton's, Stuart's and Corse's Brigades. Bushrod Johnson's Division—Wise's, Ransom's, Wallace and Mosby's Brigades. Custis Lee's Division, about three thousand, and about six thousand cavalry, making an aggregate of forty-seven thousand six hundred. This estimate I am inclined to think is rather over the mark.

—A horrible murder is reported near Phillipsburg, Md. A farmer had received one thousand dollars, and in his absence three persons came to the house, murdered his wife and three daughters, and took his money. On his return he met a pedlar who had a pistol, and discovering the murderers, shot two and killed the other with a spade.

—A distinguished of the Army of the Potomac stated that the troops in the late battles displayed more pluck than has been witnessed since the engagement at Bristow's Station, in November, 1863, when two rebel brigades were captured.

—Three outlaws, W. F. Ashcraft, Alfred Nichols and Thomas Payne, were found guilty of being guerrillas before the military commission, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry, at Lexington, Ky.

—So great has been the desire of the citizens of Charleston to take the oath of allegiance, that the authorities have been compelled to open six offices for the purpose of administering it.

—The World's Fair for 1867 will be at Paris, and the building for it will cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.—The building will be made to hold 200,000 people, and everything will be on the grandest scale possible.

—Two thousand emigrants sailed from Cork alone for this country in the first twenty-two days of February. This is at the rate of between 30 and 40,000 per annum.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Religious.

—A church in Brooklyn pays its pastor monthly, in advance. However desirable such a course may be, in respect to minister's salaries, and worthy as are the reasons offered by the New York *Observer* for doing so, yet it is open to doubt whether it would be a safe maxim to adopt, even in the case of clergymen—paying in advance for services to be rendered.

—It appears from the minutes of the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention for 1864, there are seventeen associations in the State, embracing 301 churches, with an aggregate membership of 39,326. With some outside Baptist organizations in the State, the number amounts to 424 churches, with 40,916 members.

—At the recent closing exercises of the U. P. Theological Seminary, in Allegheny, Pa., twelve young men were certified to their respective Presbyteries as candidates for licensure. There were forty students in attendance upon the exercises of the seminary the past session.

—The first Protestant temple in Lombardy was opened in Milan, in December last. It has been erected at a cost of more than £6000. Two school rooms are connected with it.—Recent intelligence show that the cause of evangelical truth still makes progress in Italy.

—The German Reformed Church of this country reports for the last year an increase of thirty-five congregations, and of 8,619 members. The aggregate membership is 107,994.—Within five years there is a gain of more than twenty-five per cent.

—Quite a controversy is going on in the Episcopal papers in respect to the right of an Episcopal minister allowing his pulpit to be occupied by a minister of another denomination.

—Bishop Clark has made arrangements to visit East Tennessee and reorganize the Holston Conference, which formed a part of the Church South, the last of May. The people appear to be ready for the work.

—The Congregational Society, formerly under the charge of the late Theodore Parker, in Boston, has at last got suited in the choice of a successor. Rev. A. D. Wasson has been selected to settle over the congregation.

—A movement is on foot to establish a theological school in Washington City for the education of colored Baptist ministers. It is stated Prof. E. Turney, D. D., is to be their teacher.

—The last Congress by special act ordered that all the new dies made at the United States Mint, for coining money, are to bear as a national motto, "In God we Trust."

Agricultural.

Raise the Calves.

We have said it before, and say it again, that the common practice of selling our calves to the butcher is one of the poorest pieces of farm husbandry ever practised. Not that every small farmer who may have one or two can profitably raise them, but that every farmer who has the keeping, or any legitimate way of getting it, should keep his calves until they are two or three years old. We do not advocate the keeping of any more stock than can be well kept. Very many of our farmers, by selling their calves, have let their stock run out.—Now we want such ones to turn over a new leaf. Commence the raising of your calves. They will gradually increase your stock, and as your stock increases in numbers so will your fields in fertility.—*Exchange paper.*

Handling Sheep.

Never seize them by the wool on the back. It hurts them exceedingly, and in some cases has been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, when they were fat. The best way is to avoid the wool altogether. Accustom yourself to catch them by the hind leg, or, what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws and the other just back of the ears.—By lifting the herd in this manner, a child may hold almost any sheep without danger to the animal or to himself.

Fattening Beef.

A farmer of large experience tells us he fattens his beeves in summer, and only calculates to have them hold their own and be ready for sale when the market suits him; and he asserts that four quarts of meal with good pasturage in summer and early autumn, will make fully as much beef as eight quarts of new corn meal, with the best of hay, in cold weather.

Salt for Plum Trees.

It is said that the application of a half peck of salt, in the spring, around a plum tree will be found very efficacious in promoting its growth and fruitfulness, and also in protecting it from disease. Salt is an essential ingredient in all composted manures intended for plum trees, and is highly promotive of health and fruitfulness

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

April 26th, 1865.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The war—what is left of it—stil progresses satisfactorily toward its certain conclusion. Stoneman has captured Salisbury, N. C. with 19 pieces of artillery, 1200 prisoners and an immense quantity of military stores, the value of which is estimated by the rebels themselves at one million of dollars in gold. The railroad bridges between Danville and Greensboro, and between Greensboro' and the Yadkin river were all destroyed, work which was unnecessary in view of the surrender of Lee's army, of which Stoneman was not advised. He does not seem to design returning to his original base but pushing further South to occupy a position in which he can operate against Charlotte or Columbia, or cover the flank of Sherman's advance.

The latter General moved from Goldsboro' on the 9th toward Raleigh and it is reported that that city was occupied three days afterward, without severe fighting, Johnston retreating toward Charlotte. The same report states that Gov. Vance of North Carolina had been captured, having been sent by Johnston to surrender the State of North Carolina to Sherman. Jeff Davis is said to be with Johnston's army, and to be in dread of assassination.

The cavalry expedition under Gen. Wilson has effectually overrun eastern Mississippi and western Alabama, captured Montgomery and Selma, and destroyed the public property, arsenals and government workshops at the latter point. Wilson's troopers are probably now looking after the retreating garrison of Mobile. This city is held by our forces. The torpedoes planted by the rebels in the harbor were more destructive than usual several of our monitors and gunboats having been sunk by them. West of the Mississippi all is quiet. We have unreliable reports that the rebel leaders there are anxious to surrender and return to their allegiance.

From the army of the Potomac our latest advices are that the infantry is concentrated in the neighborhood of Burkesville Junction. Sheridan with the cavalry is reported as having moved some days ago in the direction of Danville and North Carolina. If this report is correct he is ere this close upon Johnston. The paroling of Lee's army has been completed. The total number of men surrendered is 36,113; cannon 159; muskets 15,918; wagons 1100; battle flags 71; horses and saddles 8000.

LATER.—Official intelligence shows that Sherman is at Raleigh, and has entered into an agreement with Johnston for an armistice, and for terms of peace between the States in revolt and the National Government. His action has been disapproved by the President for the reasons given in another column, and General Grant has gone to North Carolina to take charge of military operations in that quarter. Gen. Sherman's agreement was concluded on the 18th inst., and it is charitable to presume that intelligence of the death of the President had not reached him.

☞ THE new President is in constant receipt of the most gratifying evidences of the confidence of the people in his administration. Addresses are presented and delegations are daily waiting upon him, representing different States or the different productive interests of the country, all testifying their faith in his ability and rectitude. Wall street was amongst the first to extend its hand, and one of the most certain indications of the judgment passed upon him by the men who control the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, and their confidence in his conduct of the Government, is the fact that the death of Mr. Lincoln, and Johnston's induction into office, did not materially inflate gold or depress the national securities. The murder of the ruler of a first-class power in Europe—as Louis Napoleon—would have sent up the rate of interest in the great banks and produced a financial revulsion which would have been felt in every hamlet upon the Continent.

Political.

The municipal election in Chicago, on the 18th inst., was like the handle of a jug—all on one side. Rice (Rep.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 5000 or 6000. The City Council stands 24 Republicans to 8 Democrats.

Hon. George H. Yeaman, who voted for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, has been re-nominated for Congress by the Union men of the Second District of Kentucky.

Ohio and Minnesota, by recent legislation, have given the negro the right of suffrage.

Arkansas and Tennessee have adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The Pursuit of Booth.

The authorities are actively investigating all the circumstances attending the late assassination, and are unflagging in their efforts for the arrest of the perpetrators. Several arrests have been made of persons who may be in some degree implicated, but we have as yet no positive evidence that they have laid hands upon either of the principal criminals. A man arrested a few days ago at Altoona, by Provost Marshal Cuthbertson, of this District, supposed to be Booth, has been discharged by the officer to whom he was turned over. Another person much resembling him passed over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad a few days ago, and was followed to Tamaqua, where the police lost trail of him. It is very probable that unless Booth is now concealed in Washington he is within the rebel lines and safe for the present. If he succeeded in passing the pickets around the City on the night of the murder, he could ferry himself over the Potomac above the Chain Bridge, without difficulty, and might reach Moseby's or White's men before daylight. We can conceive of no motive which would lead him northward. If he succeeded in reaching Canada the British Government would be held for his surrender under the extradition treaty, unless he could show authority from the Confederate Government for his deed, which is not probable. We do not believe that any christian Government would give him shelter, and as his only refuge could be found amongst the rebels or their fellow-savages in some uncivilized portion of the earth, he has most probably gone to them.

A curious letter from Booth to which we give place in another column shows his intense secessionism, and that a conspiracy existed last year to capture the President and deliver him over to the enemy. Our recent successes rendered this plan impossible of execution and the plot of assassination was substituted. One of the persons arrested near Washington is reported to have confessed his complicity in the original conspiracy, and to have stated that the object was to force a release of the prisoners held by the North—that Grant's cartel for a general exchange defeated it, and that he then, when the murder of the President was suggested, abandoned the enterprise and urged his associates to do the same.

State Senate.

Of the eleven retiring Senators Messrs. Wallace, Stark, Bucher, and McSherry, four, are Democrats, and seven Republicans, Messrs. Ridgway, Connell, Turrell, Wilson, St. Clair, McCandless and Graham. Mr. Wallace of the Clearfield district, it is understood will be returned, and the districts of Stark and Bucher are securely Democratic. McSherry's district, the nineteenth, may be contested with the chances decidedly in favor of the opposition. The Philadelphia District will return Republicans—Ridgway or Thos. Cochran coming from the second and Connell very probably being returned from the Fourth. The Eleventh and Thirteenth districts now represented by Turrell and Wilson, (who goes to Congress), will return the administration candidates. The 22d or Indiana District, is safely Republican, and will be represented by Dr. St. Clair the present Senator, or by Gen. Harry White, whose unexpired term, (he having resigned while in the hands of the rebels,) the former gentleman is now filling. Sheriff Graham the present efficient Senator from Allegheny will be re-elected. Mr. McCandless, elected in 1862 from the District composed of Beaver and Butler is under the new apportionment bill thrown into the Lawrence, Armstrong and Butler District. They could not do better than to return him, though it is probable that Lawrence or Armstrong will bear off the nomination. Hon. John Ferguson will probably be named by the former county.

The Senate at present stands 19 Republicans to 14 Democrats, and there is no probability that the next election will change these figures. Our own county under the gerrymandering apportionment of 1864, is attached to Washington Senatorially, and is postponed a year in her choice for the office, will next winter be represented by a Democrat in whose election her people had no voice, Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington Co. He is a courteous, able, and efficient representative, and, politics aside, will faithfully care for the interests of the District.

Personal.

Col. Richard White, of the 55th Pa Vol's, died at his home, near Indiana, Pa., on the 14th inst., of disease contracted in the rebel prisons, from which he was released last autumn.

President Johnson was born in North Carolina, of poor parents, and never went to school a day in his life. He went to Tennessee a journeyman tailor when twenty years of age, and there married a lady of education, who was the only teacher he ever had.

The Funeral of the President.

The remains of President Lincoln are being conveyed to his home at Springfield, Illinois, by way of Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. The route was selected contrary to the wishes of his family, in order to gratify the people of Pennsylvania and New York, who insisted upon this opportunity to pay the last offices of respect to the departed. Everywhere, as the funeral pageant progresses, even at the most unimportant point of stoppage, it is met by outpourings of the people such as these localities never before witnessed, and such as we trust may never be gathered there by a like cause again. The solemnities occurring will not be without their fruit. Children will ask their parents—men and women will ask their own hearts, as the bloody sacrifice is borne thro' their midst, Why was this great and good man slain, and why is the nation cast down to-day? and the inevitable answer must instruct and confirm them in a life-long hatred of Slavery and her foster sister Treason.

EXTRAORDINAY PROCEEDINGS OF SHERMAN.

He Assumes to make Peace with the Rebels!

Special Dispatch to Associated Press.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 22.

Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman An agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace had been entered into on the 18th inst., by Gen. Sherman with the rebel General Johnson. The rebel General Breckinridge was present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant and by every member of the Cabinet.—General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the capitol on the night of the 2d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders:

On the night of the third of March, whilst President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference, to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of General Lee was published in a letter of Davis to the rebel Congress. General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War and telegraphed to General Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.—Lieut. Gen Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or convention. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantage.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury and join him will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman or some other southern commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end

After the Cabinet meeting last night General Grant started for North Carolina to direct operations against Johnston's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnson and Sherman. The memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon, and the results, are as follows:

MEMORANDUM OR BASIS OF AGREEMENT, made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between Generals Jos. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now on the field to maintain their *statu quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of either one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and abide the action of both State and Federal authority, the number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third—The recognition, by the executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms war to cease, a general amnesty so far as the executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of disbandment of the confederate armies and the distribution of arms, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing the said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.
Com'dg U. S. A. in North Carolina.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General Com'dg
C. S. Army in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The proceeding of Gen. Sherman was disapproved for the following reasons:

1st: It was an abuse of authority, Johnston knew that he, General Sherman, had no authority to enter into any agreement.

2d: It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

3d. It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives, and immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitols, which might be issued as soon as the armies of the States were disbanded to conquer and subdue the loyal States for the restoration of rebel authority.

4th: They would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5th: It might furnish the ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subject loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the name of the State.

6th: It kept in dispute the existence of the loyal State Government in the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

7th: It practically abolished the confiscation law, relieved rebels of every degree, who slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8th: It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9th: It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their effort to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States, whenever their strength was recruited and opportunity could offer.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22.

The following important order of Gen. Sherman was received here this forenoon:

Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi, in the Field,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 58.

The General Commanding announces to the Army the suspension of hostilities, and agreement with General Johnston and high officials which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until absolute peace is arranged, the line passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station, and West Point, on the Neuse river, will separate the two armies Each army commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police.—All details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry and discipline, is admitted by all the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism and petty crime. Cavalry will patrol the front of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the District from Raleigh up to the cavalry. Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, and to the right and rear. Quartermasters and Commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for wagons, and railroad Superintendents will arrange their depots for the convenience of each separate army. By order of

W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

The armistice order was received very coldly by the army.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOOTH'S DEFENCE.

The following verbatim copy of a letter, in writing, which is the handwriting of John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, has been furnished us by the Honorable William Millward, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It was handed over to that officer by John S. Clarke, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Booth. The history connected with it is somewhat peculiar. In November, 1864, the paper was deposited with Mr. Clarke by Booth, in a sealed envelope, "for safe keeping." Mr. Clarke being ignorant of the contents. In January last Booth called at Mr. Clarke's house, asked for the package, and it was given up to him. It is now supposed that at that time he took out the paper and added to it his signature, which appears to be in a different ink from that used in the body of the letter, and also from the language employed, could not have been put to it originally. Afterwards he returned the package to Mr. Clarke again for safe keeping, sealed and bearing the superscription "J. Wilkes Booth."

The inclosure was preserved by the family without suspicion of its nature. After the afflicting information of the assassination of the President, which came upon the family of Mr. Clarke with crushing force, it was considered proper to open the envelope. There were found in it the following paper, with some 7-30 U. S. bonds, and certificate of shares in oil companies.—Mr. Clarke promptly handed over the papers to Marshal Millward, in whose custody it now remains. From a perusal of this paper it seems to have been prepared by Booth as a vindication of some desperate act which he had in contemplation; and from the language used it is probable that it was a plot to abduct the President and carry him to Virginia. If this was meditated it failed, and from making a prisoner of the President to his assassination was an easy step for a man of perverted principles. It also appears that Booth was one of the party who were engaged in the capture and execution of John Brown of Ossawattomie, at which time he doubtless imbibed from Wise and his associates those detestable sentiments of cruelty which have culminated in an infamous crime. The letter is as follows:—

———, 1864.

My Dear Sir: You may use this as you think best. But as some may wish to know when, who and why, and as I know not how to direct, I give it (in the words of your master) "*To Whom it May Concern:*"—

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motive good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark clouds to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have been as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago spoke plainly war—war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South was wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of his enemy presses on the trigger? In a foriegn war, I too, could say, "country, right or wrong." But in a struggle such as ours, (where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart,) for God's sake, choose the right. When a country like this spurns justice from her side, she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, untrammeled by any fealty soever, to act as his conscience may approve

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty, and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teachings of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never.

This country was for the white, not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings, (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, Heaven knows, no one would be willing to do more for the negro race than I, could I see a way to still better their condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes since for war have been as noble and greater far than those that urged our fathers on. Even should we allow they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the right, and they stand now, (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of their deeds, Thermopylæ will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown, (who was a murderer on our Western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted, before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god,) I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration! Vice to become a virtue, simply because more indulges in it.

I thought then, as now, that the Abolitionists were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the same fate of poor old Brown, not because they wish to abolish slavery but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living I doubt whether he himself would set slavery against the Union. Most or many in the North do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guarantied to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know my choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, when our very name, United States, and the Declaration of Independence both provide for Secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side, I have many friends and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar.—To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion,) seems insane; but God is my judge.—I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it, more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle field; but oh, my countrymen; could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them (in every State save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a sense of right and justice, (ever should it possess no seasoning of mercy,) and that He would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught, to see her what she was. O my friends, if the tearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor. How I have loved the old flag, can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. Oh how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor.—But no, day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day,) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attends me, I go penniless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it's impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will proudly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate, doing duty upon his own responsibility.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company," are hereby notified to meet at the "Boyd House", in Darlington, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., to elect seven (7) persons to serve as Directors, for the ensuing year.

M. HARTSHORNE,
apr.26,'65.] President.

NEW BARBER-SHOP.

SHAMPOOING, HAIR-DRESSING, AND DYEING, done by JOHN LISTNER, in the Union Hotel, Beaver, who has just opened a Barber Shop, where gentlemen and ladies will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction warranted.

Cupping, bleeding and tooth-extracting also attended to by above named, whose long experience is sufficient guaranty that he understands the business. apr26

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1865,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following real estate, late the estate of Harriet Corless, dec'd., viz:

All the eastern part of lot No. 16, situate in the borough of Phillipsburgh, Beaver county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of Ohio and Lacock streets, thence by Lacock street north 8 deg. west 352 feet to Ohio river, thence down river 151 feet 8 inches, thence by western part of lot No. 16 south 26 deg. east 307 feet 4 inches, thence up Ohio street north 82 deg. east 68 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning, on which is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, and frame kitchen attached to the same.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from same time.

FRANCIS LE GOULLON,
apr26 Admr., with will annexed.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Wm. Price, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Wm. Price and John Price, whose residence is unknown; Margaret Eicholtz; Mary Ann Price, who resides in the State of New York; James Price, David Price and Mary Price, who reside in the State of Michigan; Emaline Price, intermarried with Elisha J. Moore, who resides in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and five children, to wit: Eliza, Francis M., Wm. W., Jane and Margaret, whose guardian is Edward E. Holmes, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judge of said Court, at Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next (5th), to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to March term, 1865, and found to contain 108 acres 118 perches, valued at $33 per acre; and in the event of acceptance to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.
apr24, 1865.

FOR SALE.

A New Solid Rosewood Square and Upright Piano. Seven octave; round corners; Harp pedal; strong Bass. All the modern improvements. Only one year in use. Will be sold cheap as the owner is going away. Inquire of T. Taylor, Rochester, P. O.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, who have my [illegible] subscriptions to the stock of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company, will please do so immediately.

apr12'65.] CHAS. B. HURST,
Sec'y and Treas. Pro. Tem.

☞ Pittsburgh subscribers can pay to A. Caughey & Co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. SEARIGHT, jr., late of Beaver county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANDISH, Ex'r.
Independence.
apr5

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. ANNA JACKSON, late of Brighton, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BARLOW, Adm'r.
apr19 SAML. MAGAW, Attorney.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers at private sale the brick house formerly occupied by him in the borough of Rochester.

It is one of the largest and most commodious private residences in the county, has excellent stabling and out-buildings, fruit and shrubbery.

☞ For further particulars apply to J. PORTER, Esq., on the premises, or the undersigned corner of Penn and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr. 12, '65.] J. H. DICKSON.

CHARLES B. HURST,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

In the Room Lately Occupied by F. A. Fortune.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few days, one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; also one "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; one Kirby Mower and Reaper, patent drop; one pair Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse Rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all recent and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted as represented.

R. G. COX.
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Jane McCormick, Francis Ritchie, Alexander T. Ritchie, (the petitioner,) Wilson Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robert D. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Ritchie, Jonas D. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that by virtue of an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of May, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Beaver, apr. 5, '65

NOTICE.

Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company," are hereby notified to meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, on *Saturday, April 29th, 1865*, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and other officers, adoption of By-laws and organizing under the General Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.
Rochester, April 5, '65.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to public Sale at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on

Monday, May 1st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, late of Gotlieb Michaels, dec'd., to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickly tp., Beaver county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: north by land of —— Zimmers and Richard Hart, on the east by land of Thomas Donald, on the south by land of Robert Gibson, and on the west by land of Richard Hart; containing 18¼ acres, all under fence, with about 15 acres cleared—on which is erected a two story frame house, containing four rooms, with cellar underneath, and a double log barn. The above described property is underlaid with a vein of coal three and half feet thick,

☞ TERMS—CASH.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, apr5'64

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:35 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M. " " 3:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M. Arrives at Beaver.....7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M. " " .....6:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M. Rochester.....3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M. " .....3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

APRIL 26th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

WANTED.—An intelligent boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the printing business. Apply at this office.

☞ We are under obligations to Major Johnston, U. S. C. T., for late copies of the Richmond *Whig*.

☞ The sales of 7-30s last week amounted to about $20,000,000 Saturday's sales were $4,110,000.

☞ We publish this week the list of appointments by the County Superintendent. This list was forwarded to us near two weeks since, too late for the paper being issued, and was handed to the *Star*. The fault, if any, is in us and not in the Superintendent.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of John Lister, Barber and Hair Dresser. We can recommend him, having been served by him ourselves. Customers will receive satisfaction, and we trust he will be liberally patronized.

TO CANDIDATES.—We have already received the names of several gentlemen for announcement as candidates for nomination before the Union Convention shortly to meet in this county. For the benefit of others who may desire to be announced, we mention that our rates are for announcement for Assembly or Treasurer, $5; District Attorney or Commissioner, $3; Coronor or Auditor, $2; Poor House Director, $1. The money must in every case accompany the card for announcement.

Hon. James R. Kelly.

We regret to learn from the Washington *Reporter* that Hon. James R. Kelly, one of the Representatives from this District, has been confined to his house by sickness since the adjournment of the Legislature. Mr. Kelly was discharged from the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served as a private soldier, with a constitution enfeebled by exposure and a severe wound, and the labors of the last session had told visibly upon him before we parted with him in Harrisburg.—We trust that a few weeks of relaxation will restore him to health.

Soldiers' Aid Societies.

At a public meeting of the Army Committee of Beaver County, held in the Presbyterian Church, Bridgewater, the Secretary was directed to urge upon each Society, and all friends of the sick and wounded soldiers, to take immediate action to procure *money* and *stores* to meet the immediate, pressing demands of our brave and wounded soldiers. The battles of Petersburg and Richmond left 22,000 in our hands to care for—7,000 Federal and 15,000 Confederate sick and wounded, beside those of Sherman's and Thomas' armies. The call is urgent, and prompt action needed. Send money to Dr. J. Murray, stores to J. C. Wilson, Beaver.

W. G. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Andrew Johnson's Speech on the Fall of Richmond.

Upon the reception in Washington of the news of the fall of Richmond, on the 5th inst., Vice President Johnson was serenaded by the jubilant people, and made a speech to them of great force and power, in which he laid down the treatment he conceived to be proper for the Rebel leaders and masses. In view of Mr. Lincoln's untimely death, and Mr. Johnson's succession as President of the United States, the remarks then delivered have a double interest and meaning. We publish the speech, and the terms laid down in it will undoubtedly be the policy of the new President. He said:

"You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have ever insulted his tomb, and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one undeviating course. All that I have—life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great Rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark for which I have been in no small degree censured.—What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of Rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the Rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God! I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the Rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw. Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here, today, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of the traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States. Death to the conspirators—clemency to their victims. One word more and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency, but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the Nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Hence I say this—the halter to intelligent, influential traitors. But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the Rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crimes. Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about things here to-day, in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it proper direction. Let us commence the work. *We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world.*"

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Commissions for the following named persons have been received at the Recorder's office, viz: John Piersol, Wm. Shronds, Thomas Russell, Joseph H. Cooper, Philip A. Bimber, Matthew Anderson, Hugh J. Marshall, I. A. W. Edgar, James Boyd, D. L. Imbrie, Andrew R. Miller and James W. Pander.

AFFIXING AND CANCELING REVENUE STAMPS.—Few questions, arising under the present revenue law, have been more discussed than that of affixing and cancelling stamps. The law does not render it imperative on a party receiving money or property to give a written receipt for the same; but if such a receipt is voluntarily given for any sum exceeding $20, the same is required to have a 2 cent revenue stamp affixed thereto and cancelled.

"It is," says the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, "the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon.—If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to stamp it appropriately renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than by writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case these as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a justice of peace, Notary public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, it is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificate of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duties as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say for five hundred dollars, or any fractional amount thereof of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereon the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamps affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Appointments.

The following appointments are made by the undersigned for examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools in Beaver County, viz:

Darlington District	Apr. 27, at	Douthitt's S. H
South Beaver	do	do 28, at Johnston's do
Chippewa	do	do 29 at M'Kinley's do
Ohio	do	May 2 at Fairview do
Marion	do	do 3 at Harsha do
Hopewell	do	do 5 at N. Scotty's do
Bridgewater	do	do 6 at Bridgewat'r do

Examinations to commence precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

No private examinations unless applicants comply strictly with the requirements of the School Law.

School Directors, Teachers and parents are requested to be present. J. I. REED,
apr.26'65. Co. Supt.

MARRIED:

Thursday, April 20th, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert White, assisted by the Rev. Robert Boyd, Mr. ALEX. S. BOYD, of Beaver county, to Miss JANE R. RUSSEL, of Lawrence county.

April 20, 1865, by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. CHAMBERLIN WHITE, of Beaver county, and Miss MARTHA CRAWFORD, of Lawrence county.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 8th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, of John H. May, late of the county of Beaver, dec'd., situate in Borough township, Beaver county, Pa., being the undivided one-sixth interest in that certain lot of ground bounded North by Old Alley; East by Water Lot of the town of Beaver, South by lots of John Barclay, and West by an alley, containing about six acres and seventy perches; also, the undivided one sixth of all that certain other lot situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the North by Old Alley, on the East by an Alley, on the South by an Alley, or lot of ——Boies, and lot of John May, and on the West by public road containing about twelve and one-half acres.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one year, with interest from that time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN MAY,
apr.5,'64.] Adm'r. of said dec'd.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12-3m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State or municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	*per day on a*	*$50*	*note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
10	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named, will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within the next four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the National Bank of Beaver County.
apr 5,'65.-2m.

ROCHESTER

DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY:

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIRDRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN THOMAS, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. THOMAS, North Sewickly,
J. E. JACKSON, Fallston,
mar.29,'65.] Executors.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1864, Trains will leave (Train leaving Chicago at

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	638 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	760 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1218AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	1201AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	153 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	835 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1050 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	646 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
Ill. C. RR. Cros	1045 "	851 "	1203PM	1215PM
R Isl. RR J'n	1055 "	901 "	1213 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Mail.	C. Z. & C. Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
" Bayard at 6 45 P M
Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
" New Philadelphia at 9 25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov28:1y

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING GOODS,
AT
WM. RICH'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Spring Cassimeres,
comprising every style of fashionable goods. *Clothing made to order in the neatest and most fashionable style.*

☞ Call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere. [apr5

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
mar8'65 Beaver, Pa.

BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.*)
FREEDOM
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

This peculiar taint of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper; and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

BEAVER ACADEMY

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,
as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with prices, location, &c. Office: Morgan st.
jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 6no year.....$4.00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 56 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

600,000

MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 870,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Bhoreersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers
may6.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the
ly20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel [aug81'64;1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily, by

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full & reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

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forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL.—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered, through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The wafer closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'r's
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILROS, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS, *VIZ.*

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Consery.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews—	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1000 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

New Marble Works! D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st. 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june15'64

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth. TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or si stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW,

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker*, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache*, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting, and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Agt for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishmen have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style. In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the Amerrean In Company.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHŒNIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y., ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—6mos

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use.*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid;

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARY E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY }
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865. }

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65. Cashier

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. YOUNG, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65. Baden.

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,*
mar1'65 PITTSBURGH, PA. JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSUS

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured! How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever parted! The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it:—and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, imples*, and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World; published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amount in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN

Hice & Rutan, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, County, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House.)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

PETER ANGELS, IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy, your CANDIES, Lozenges, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIDER, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his Liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medical purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENT'LEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest."—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9,'63. I. N. ATKES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of LEVI B. WALTS, late of North Sewickly tp, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB WALTS, Admr.
mar15'65 North Sewickly

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY. AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshall's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also o